

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

Northern District of California

San Francisco Division

RITA SHABANI, on behalf of herself and all  
others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

VOLKSWAGEN GROUP OF AMERICA  
INC., et al.

Defendant.

No. C 12-02365 LB

**ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S  
MOTION TO TRANSFER**

[Re: ECF No. 15]

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Before the court is defendant Volkswagen Group of America, Inc.'s ("VW") motion to transfer this action to the Central District of California. Motion to Transfer, ECF No. 15. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 7-1(b), the court finds this matter suitable for determination without oral argument and vacates the October 4, 2012 hearing. Upon consideration of the papers submitted and the applicable law, the court **GRANTS** VW's motion and transfers the action to the Central District of California.

**II. BACKGROUND**

Plaintiff Rita Shabani, a resident of Los Angeles, California and purchased and owns a 2007 Audi Q7 Quattro automobile, filed this putative class action against defendants VW, Volkswagen AG ("VW AG"), and Audi AG (collectively, "Defendants") in San Francisco Superior Court.

1 Notice of Removal, ECF No. 1 at 2, Ex. A.<sup>1</sup> VW, as the only named defendant who has been served  
 2 with the complaint, timely removed the action to this court. *Id.* The gist of Ms. Shabani's complaint  
 3 is that the "water management systems" of 2007 Audi Q7 Quattro vehicles and 2004-2006  
 4 Volkswagen Phaeton vehicles (the "Class Vehicles") are defective. See Corrected Second Amended  
 5 Complaint ("Corrected SAC"), ECF No. 27-1.

6 On July 30, 2012, VW moved pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a) to transfer the action to the  
 7 Central District of California for the convenience of the parties and witnesses and in the interests of  
 8 justice. Motion to Transfer, ECF No. 15. The next day, VW filed a motion to dismiss the First  
 9 Amended Complaint. Motion to Dismiss, ECF No. 16. On August 10, 2012, the court approved  
 10 Ms. Shabani's and VW's stipulation to adjust the briefing deadlines and hearing dates for the two  
 11 motions. Stipulation, ECF No. 19. In short, the court and the parties agreed that the motion to  
 12 transfer would be briefed and heard before the motion to dismiss. *Id.*

13 On August 23, 2012, after VW filed its motions but before her opposition to VW's motion to  
 14 transfer was due, Ms. Shabani filed a Second Amended Complaint. Second Amended Complaint,  
 15 ECF No. 24; *see* Corrected SAC, ECF No. 27-1. In it, Ms. Shabani added a claim arising under  
 16 New Jersey law. *See* Corrected SAC, ECF No. 27-1, ¶¶ 88-97. Then, on September 4, 2012, Ms.  
 17 Shabani filed her opposition to VW's motion to transfer, arguing that the action should stay in the  
 18 Northern District of California, or, if the court is inclined to grant VW's motion, that the action  
 19 should be transferred to the District of New Jersey. Opposition, ECF No. 30. VW filed a reply on  
 20 September 13, 2012, arguing that transfer to the District of New Jersey is inappropriate and  
 21 reiterating that transfer to the Central District of California is warranted. Reply, ECF No. 31.

### 22 III. LEGAL STANDARD

23 There are two grounds upon which venue may be challenged in federal court: under 28 U.S.C. §  
 24 1406(a) for improper venue, and under 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a) for the convenience of parties and  
 25 witnesses and in the interest of justice. Here, VW only moves pursuant to § 1404(a).  
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 28 <sup>1</sup> Citations are to the Electronic Case File ("ECF") with pin cites to the electronic page  
 number at the top of the document, not the pages at the bottom.

1 Section 1404(a) states: “For the convenience of parties and witnesses, in the interest of justice, a  
2 district court may transfer any civil action to any other district or division where it might have been  
3 brought.” Although Congress drafted § 1404(a) in accordance with the doctrine of *forum non*  
4 *conveniens*, it was intended to be a revision rather than a codification of the common law. *Piper*  
5 *Aircraft v. Reyno*, 454 U.S. 235, 253 (1981); *Norwood v. Kirkpatrick*, 349 U.S. 29, 32 (1955). Thus,  
6 a § 1404(a) transfer is available “upon a lesser showing of inconvenience” than that required for a  
7 *forum non conveniens* dismissal. *Norwood*, 349 U.S. at 32.

8 The burden is upon the moving party to show that transfer is appropriate. *Commodity Futures*  
9 *Trading Commission v. Savage*, 611 F.2d 270, 279 (9th Cir. 1979); *see also Los Angeles Memorial*  
10 *Coliseum Comm. v. National Football League*, 89 F.R.D. 497, 499 (C.D. Cal. 1981) *aff’d*, 726 F.2d  
11 1381, 1399 (9th Cir. 1984). Nonetheless, the district court has broad discretion “to adjudicate  
12 motions for transfer according to an ‘individualized, case-by-case consideration of convenience and  
13 fairness.’” *Jones v. GNC Franchising, Inc.*, 211 F.3d 495 (9th Cir. 2000) (quoting *Stewart Org. v.*  
14 *Ricoh Corp.*, 487 U.S. 22, 30 (1988)); *see Westinghouse Elec. Corp. v. Weigel*, 426 F.2d 1356, 1358  
15 (9th Cir. 1970).

16 An action may be transferred to another court if: (1) that court is one where the action might  
17 have been brought; (2) the transfer serves the convenience of the parties; and (3) the transfer will  
18 promote the interests of justice. *E & J Gallo Winery v. F. & P. S.p.A.*, 899 F. Supp. 465, 466 (E.D.  
19 Cal. 1994) (citing 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a)). The Ninth Circuit has identified numerous additional  
20 factors a court may consider in determining whether a change of venue should be granted pursuant  
21 to § 1404(a):

22 (1) the location where the relevant agreements were negotiated and executed, (2) the  
23 state that is most familiar with the governing law, (3) the plaintiff’s choice of forum,  
24 (4) the respective parties’ contacts with the forum, (5) the contacts relating to the  
25 plaintiff’s cause of action in the chosen forum, (6) the differences in the costs of  
litigation in the two forums, (7) the availability of compulsory process to compel  
attendance of unwilling non-party witnesses, and (8) the ease of access to sources of  
proof.

26 *Jones v. GNC Franchising Inc.*, 211 F.3d 495, 498–99 (9th Cir. 2000). Courts may also consider,  
27 “the administrative difficulties flowing from court congestion and [the] local interest in having  
28 localized controversies decided at home.” *Decker Coal Co. v. Commonwealth Edison Co.*, 805 F.2d

834, 843 (9th Cir. 1986).

Generally, the court affords the plaintiff's choice of forum great weight. *Lou v. Belzberg*, 834 F.2d 730, 739 (9th Cir. 1987). But when judging the weight to be given to plaintiff's choice of forum, consideration must be given to the respective parties' contact with the chosen forum. *Id.* "If the operative facts have not occurred within the forum and the forum has no interest in the parties or subject matter," the plaintiff's choice "is entitled only minimal consideration." *Id.* Moreover, when a plaintiff brings a derivative suit or represents a class, the named plaintiff's choice of forum is given less weight. *Id.*

#### IV. DISCUSSION

##### **A. Whether the Action Could Have Been Brought in the Central District of California or the District of New Jersey<sup>2</sup>**

Ms. Shabani could have brought this putative class action in the Central District of California. She resides in it (Los Angeles, California), a substantial number of events related to her claim occurred in it, and VW admits that it is subject to personal jurisdiction there. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(2) (a civil action may be brought in a judicial district in which a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred) & (3) (if there is no district in which an action may otherwise be brought as provided in 28 U.S.C. § 1332, a civil action may be brought in any judicial district in which any defendant is subject to the court's personal jurisdiction with respect to such action).

She also could have brought it in the District of New Jersey because VW is incorporated there.

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<sup>2</sup> VW argues in its reply brief that the court should disregard Ms. Shabani's argument that the action could be transferred to the District of New Jersey because her argument is properly construed as a motion and, by making it in her opposition, she did not comply with the civil local rules regarding motions. Reply, ECF No. 31 at 6-7. While it is true that Civil Local Rule 7-1 says that "[a]ny written request to the Court for an order must be presented by" filing a motion or stipulation in accordance with certain other rules, *see* N.D. Cal. Civ. L.R. 7-1(a), and that at least one court in this district has ignored a non-moving party's alternative transfer request on this ground, *see Winward v. Pfizer*, Nos. C 07-0878 SBA, C 07-0879 SBA, 2007 WL 3101317, at 2 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 22, 2007), to make a decision that best serves the parties, witnesses, and the interests of justice, the court will consider Ms. Shabani's suggested alternative venue.

28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1) (a corporation is deemed a citizen of the state in which it is incorporated),  
1391(b)(1) (a civil action may be brought in a judicial district in which a defendant resides).

**B. Whether Transfer Would Serve the Convenience of the Parties and Witnesses and Would Promote the Interests of Justice**

VW makes a compelling showing that this action has little, if any, connection to this district. As stated above, a plaintiff's choice of forum generally is afforded deference, but the choice is accorded less weight in a class action and is entitled to minimal consideration when the operative facts have not occurred in the chosen forum and that forum has no particular interest in the parties of the subject matter of the action. *See Pac. Car & Foundry Co. v. Pence*, 403 F.2d 949, 954 (9th Cir. 1968); *Lou*, 834 F.2d at 739; *see also Foster v. Nationwide Mut. Ins. Co.*, No. C07-04928 SI, 2007 WL 4410408, at 2 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 14, 2007). Here, Ms. Shabani brings a class action; she does not reside in the district; and no event underlying her claims is alleged to have occurred in the district, and no known witnesses to those events reside in the district (nor do Defendants have their principle places of business in the district). Corrected SAC, ECF No. 27-1, ¶ 28; *see generally id.* These facts weigh heavily against her choice of this district as the forum for this action.

Ms. Shabani offers no compelling response in her opposition to VW's showing. She repeats the basic principle, which VW of course acknowledges, that a plaintiff's choice of forum generally is afforded great weight, Opposition, ECF No. 30 at 4, but she makes no attempt to counter VW's case law-supported argument that her choice of forum is to be given little weight under the circumstances of this action. Second, Ms. Shabani argues that VW's maintenance of the Volkswagen Electronic Research Laboratory in Belmont, California connects VW to this district. This laboratory indeed is located within this district, but VW puts forth evidence suggesting that the laboratory has nothing to do with the Class Vehicles as they relate to Ms. Shabani's claims. *See Arturi Declaration*, ECF No. 31-1 at 2, ¶¶ 3-5 (declaring that the laboratory's "primary function is to perform market research on vehicle electronics systems related to human machine interface," and that the laboratory "was not involved in the design, manufacture, testing, inspection, distribution, marketing, sale, lease, warranting, maintenance, or repair of [the Class Vehicles] sold or leased in the United States as it relates to the subject water management component parts or systems [that] are the subject of [Ms.

1 Shabani's] Second Amended Complaint" and "would have no documents relating to" those  
2 component parts or systems).

3 The court, then, will examine whether the Central District of California or the District of New  
4 Jersey are a better forum for this action. VW again makes a compelling showing in support of its  
5 argument that the action should be transferred to the Central District of California. First, it notes  
6 that all of the alleged events underlying Ms. Shabani's claims occurred in the Central District of  
7 California. Motion to Transfer, ECF No. 15 at 14; *see* Corrected SAC, ECF No. 27-1, ¶¶ 28-35.  
8 This is important because, to act as a named plaintiff for a class, Ms. Shabani herself must state a  
9 valid claim. *See Weinberger v. Retail Credit Corp.*, 498 F.2d 552, 556 (4th Cir. 1974) ("Being  
10 barred from suit himself, [plaintiff] is not a member of the class he seeks to represent . . . and thus  
11 does not fulfill the first prerequisite of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)"); *accord Briehl v. GMC*, 172 F.3d 623  
12 (8th Cir. 1999) (dismissing putative class action where named plaintiffs failed to state a claim);  
13 *Tuchman v. DSC Communications Corp.*, 14 F.3d 1061, 1066 n.5 (5th Cir. 1994) (same); *Kaplan v.*  
14 *Utilicorp United, Inc.*, 9 F.3d 405, 407 (5th Cir. 1993) (same).

15 Second, VW argues that it would be much more convenient for witnesses for this action to be the  
16 Central District of California. Motion to Transfer, ECF No. 115 at 15. "The relative convenience to  
17 the witnesses is often recognized as the most important factor to be considered in ruling on a motion  
18 under § 1404(a)." *Saleh v. Titan Corp.*, 361 F. Supp. 2d 1152, 1160 (S.D. Cal. 2005) (quotation  
19 omitted); *see Clark v. Sprint Spectrum L.P.*, No. C10-03625 SI, 2010 WL 5173872, at \*3 (N.D. Cal.  
20 Dec. 15, 2010). "The convenience of non-party witnesses is a more important factor than the  
21 convenience of the parties." *Clark*, 2010 WL 5173872, at \*2 (citing *Saleh*, 361 F. Supp. 2d at  
22 1160). In support of a motion to transfer, a party must identify potential witnesses by name and  
23 describe their testimony. *Id.* (citing *Saleh*, 361 F. Supp. 2d at 1161-65). "In determining whether  
24 this factor weighs in favor of transfer, the court must consider not simply how many witnesses each  
25 side has and the location of each, but, rather, the court must consider the importance of the  
26 witnesses." *Saleh*, 361 F. Supp. 2d at 1160-61.

27 VW identifies several non-party witnesses who reside in the Central District of California and  
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who are likely to have information relevant to Ms. Shabani's claims and VW's defenses.<sup>3</sup> VW also describes their importance to the action:

As their supporting Declarations demonstrate, these witnesses' testimony raises material issues at the core of the defense, and, together with the business records and repair orders they prepared and will testify about, provides evidence demonstrating that any water intrusion of which Ms. Shabani complains occurred as a result of her own apparent repeated failure to close the sunroof when she parked her vehicle, contrary to explicit advice in her owner's manual and from service technicians.

Specifically, the listed witnesses will establish that Ms. Shabani failed to properly maintain the sunroof (Perez Dec., ¶ 7); permitted "debris, rocks and mud," which can only accumulate in the vehicles sunroof channels and reach the sunroof drains when the roof is open (Perez Dec., ¶ 7); and that the Shabani vehicle experienced problems with the onboard computer systems (the "MMI" system) which, on one occasion, was caused by a spilled beverage or liquid in the passenger compartment, unrelated to any issue with the water management system. (Paszkievicz Dec., Exh. 1). In support of its defense, [VW] anticipates that the following non-party witnesses will testify regarding the following matters:

1. Victor Oh, Service Manager, McKenna Audi, will testify regarding a pre-delivery inspection that was performed on the vehicle on September 14, 2007. (Oh Dec., Exh. 1). Mr. Oh will describe the procedures involved and the results of the Pre-Delivery Inspection and the status of the vehicle's sunroof and MMI system as of September 14, 2007, one month prior to its purchase by Ms. Shabani. (*Id.*; See Exh. 1, p.1. (DMV registration dated October 3, 2007)). He will testify that the vehicle passed the pre-delivery inspection and had no discernible defects. (Oh Dec., Exh. 1)

2. John Hatcher, Service Manager, Audi Mission Viejo will testify as to the Pre-Delivery Inspection performed on the vehicle on November 29, 2007 while he was with McKenna Audi. (Hatcher Dec., Exh.1). Mr. Hatcher will further testify as to the results of the Pre-Delivery Inspection. He will testify as to the status and condition of the sunroof and MMI system as of November 29, 2007, one month after it was purchased by Ms. Shabani. (*Id.*). He will testify that the sunroof and MMI system were in good condition and proper working order. (*Id.*). Mr. Hatcher will also testify about the various warnings that were in the vehicle's owner's manual pertaining to the sunroof and the MMI systems, including the need to close the sunroof when the vehicle is not in use to avoid rain/water intrusion into the passenger

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<sup>3</sup> According to VW, the following non-party witnesses were involved with Ms. Shabani's vehicle: Victor Oh, who was employed at McKenna Audi in Los Angeles County, CA, from 2000-May 2012 as a Service Advisor from approximately 2003- 2005; an Assistant Service Manager from 2005-2009; and, Service Manager 2009 to May 2011; Greg Paszkiewicz, a Service Advisor at McKenna Audi, in Los Angeles County, in 2011; Eddie Perez, a Service Advisor at McKenna Audi, in Los Angeles County, from 2007-2012; Dan Ranciglio, a Service Advisor at McKenna Audi, in Los Angeles County, from 2007 to 2012; Santiago Ramirez, a Service Advisor at Keyes Audi from 2010-2012, in Los Angeles County, in 2011; Joshua Fults, a Service Technician with Keyes Audi, in Los Angeles County, in 2011; and John Hatcher, a Service Advisor at McKenna Audi, in Los Angeles County from 2007 to 2009 (currently at Audi Mission Viejo in Orange County, California). Motion to Transfer, ECF No. 15 at 7-8.

1 compartment and damage to the electrical features. (Hatcher Dec., Exh. 2).

2 3. Daniel Ranciglio, Service Manager, McKenna Audi will testify to the contents of  
3 McKenna Audi Work Order Number 125822 and the repairs performed on the  
4 vehicle on November 8, 2007. (Ranciglio Dec., Exh. 1). Mr. Ranciglio will identify  
5 the items that Ms. Shabani requested be serviced, including electrical issues with the  
6 MMI system. (*Id.*). Mr. Ranciglio will further testify that the MMI system was  
7 damaged by an outside influence, such as an open drink within the vehicle, and not a  
8 claimed defect in any components or systems involved in preventing outside water  
9 intrusion into the vehicle. (*Id.*, p.2).

10 4. Eddie Perez, Service Advisor, Downtown Audi, will testify to the contents of  
11 McKenna Audi Repair Order and Work Order Number 174159, dated October 3,  
12 2010, and the repairs performed on the vehicle. (Perez Dec., Exh.1). Mr. Perez will  
13 further detail his observations of debris including rocks, mud and leaves that had  
14 accumulated in the sunroof's channels. (*Id.*). Mr. Perez will describe how such  
15 debris could only occur if the vehicles sunroof had been left open while parked, a  
16 practice specifically warned against in Audi's Owner manual. (*Id.*; See Hatcher Dec.,  
17 Exh. 2). Mr. Perez will testify about instructions he provided to Ms. Shabani about  
18 closing the sunroof when she parks the vehicle to prevent debris from accumulating  
19 in the sunroof channels and clogging the sunroof drains. (Perez Dec., Exh. 1).  
20 Additionally, Mr. Perez will testify to the contents of McKenna Work and Repair  
21 Order Number 174461, dated November 8, 2010. (Perez Dec., Exh. 2). Mr. Perez  
22 will testify that he was advised on this occasion about a problem with the vehicle's  
23 sunroof shade and will describe the repairs that were performed. (*Id.*). Mr. Perez  
24 will testify that the condition of the vehicle was not caused by a defect in any  
25 drainage related components or systems. (*Id.*).

26 5. Greg Paszkiewicz, Service Advisor, McKenna Audi. Mr. Paszkiewicz will testify  
27 to the contents of Audi Repair Order and Work Order Number 170430 dated May 11,  
28 2010, performed on the vehicle. (Paszkiewicz Dec., Exh. 1). Mr. Paszkiewicz will  
testify that in May of 2010, Ms. Shabani complained that the sunroof shade within  
her vehicle was not closing. (Paszkiewicz Dec., ¶ 5). Mr. Paszkiewicz will then  
describe how upon inspection, it was found that the stops at the end of the sunroof  
shade tracks had become deformed, and needed replacement. (Paszkiewicz Dec.,  
Exh. 1, p.2). Mr. Paszkiewicz will then describe possible causes of such deformities.  
(*Id.*). He will testify that this issue does not affect drainage, does not constitute a  
defect in any drainage related component or system, and did not cause or contribute  
to the damage alleged by Ms. Shabani. (*Id.*).

6. Santiago Ramirez, Service Advisor, Keyes Audi, will testify to the contents of  
Keyes Work Order and Repair Order number W24711, dated August 29, 2011,  
performed on the vehicle. (Ramirez Dec., Exh. 1). Mr. Ramirez will testify to the  
issues diagnosed on the vehicle and the repairs performed on the vehicle. (Ramirez  
Dec., Exh.1).

7. Joshua Fults, Service Technician, Keyes Audi, will testify to the contents of Keyes  
Invoice Number W24711 dated August 29, 2011, which reflects repair work  
performed on Ms. Shabani's vehicle. (Fults Dec., Exh.1). Mr. Fults will testify  
regarding the reported issues with the electrical system in the vehicle on this occasion  
and the repairs he performed. (*Id.*).

The expected testimony of these non-party witnesses, who all live and work in  
the Central District, raises major factual issues going to Ms. Shabani's allegations in  
the Amended Complaint. The testimony of these witnesses will establish that the



1 components and systems within Ms. Shabani's vehicle which are involve in  
2 preventing water intrusion were working properly, and that any repairs were caused  
3 by Shabani's repeated improper use and maintenance of the vehicle. Accordingly, it  
will be important for the jury to hear these witnesses live to weigh their credibility  
against Ms. Shabani.

4 Motion to Transfer, ECF No. 15 at 8-11 (footnote omitted). Ms. Shabani states that she is willing to  
5 depose these witnesses in the Central District of California for their convenience. Opposition, ECF  
6 No. 30 at 7. She also states that deposition testimony, and not live testimony, is appropriate for  
7 these witnesses because they are primarily relevant to class certification—to show that Ms.  
8 Shabani's claims are typical of the class—but as the court already mentioned, Ms. Shabani herself  
9 must state a valid claim to act as a named plaintiff for the class. *See Weinberger v. Retail Credit*  
10 *Corp.*, 498 F.2d 552, 556 (4th Cir. 1974).

11 Ms. Shabani, on the other hand, does not present a strong case for transfer to the District of New  
12 Jersey. She argues that "most of the witnesses and proof in this case" are located on the East Coast  
13 of the United States, but she offers little support for this statement. *See* Opposition, ECF No. 30 at  
14 6-7. She notes that VW maintains three facilities— a Product Liaison Group in Fort Lee, New  
15 Jersey; a VW/Audi/VCI Region Office in Woodcliff Lakes, New Jersey; and a Parts/Region  
16 Distribution Center in Cranbury, New Jersey, *see* Roshanian Decl., ECF No. 30-1, Ex. A—but she  
17 does not explain whether these facilities have any connection to this action, *see* Opposition, ECF  
18 No. 30 at 6. She also states that she intends to depose VW's corporate representatives and that those  
19 witnesses (and the documents they will rely upon) are located in New Jersey or Virginia, but this is  
20 speculative. *See id.* at 6-7. Moreover, these corporate representatives and documents are under  
21 VW's control, and the convenience to VW is less important than the convenience of non-party  
22 witnesses. *See Clark*, 2010 WL 5173872, at \*2.

23 She also argues that a court in the District of New Jersey once before presided over a similar  
24 case involving VW. Opposition, ECF No. 30 at 7-8; *see Dewey v. Volkswagen Aktiengesellschaft*,  
25 Nos. 07-CV-2249-FSH-PS, 07-CV-FSH-PS (D.N.J. 2007). But as VW points out, the *Dewey* action  
26 has not been actively litigated since 2009 (when the parties concluded a settlement) and did not  
27 involve the Class Vehicles. Reply, ECF No. 31 at 9. The *Dewey* action, then, is not particularly  
28 persuasive support for transfer to the District of New Jersey.

1 Finally, Ms. Shabani argues that a court in the District of New Jersey would be in a better  
2 position to rule upon issues involving New Jersey law. Opposition, ECF No. 30 6. But this ignores  
3 the fact that Ms. Shabani also brings claims under California law, so a court in either forum would  
4 have to interpret the law of a state in which it does not sit.

5 In sum, upon consideration of the record and the parties' arguments, the court believes that this  
6 district is not particularly well-suited as the forum for this action and that the Central District of  
7 California, and not the District of New Jersey, is the most appropriate one and that the interests of  
8 justice would be served by this action proceeding there. Accordingly, the court **GRANTS** VW's  
9 motion.

#### 10 **V. CONCLUSION**

11 Based on the foregoing, the court **GRANTS** VW's motion to transfer. The court **TRANSFERS**  
12 this action to the Central District of California. All dates and deadlines pertaining to this case,  
13 including the briefing and hearing dates for VW's motion to dismiss, are **VACATED**.

14 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

15 Dated: October 2, 2012

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18 LAUREL BEELER  
19 United States Magistrate Judge  
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